

VICTIMS OF TURKS IN GREAT DISTRESS

Thousands of Refugees Reach
Jerusalem After Wandering
for Three Years—Relief Com-
mittees Give All Possible Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Clothing is one of the first great needs of the refugees that come pouring into Jerusalem; in less than two weeks 2417 garments and 1461 blankets were distributed among the most needy, yet some are left almost naked, according to a letter received by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief from Miss Katherine Fisher, a relief worker in Jerusalem.

"The last fortnight has been an exceptional one," she writes "as 6000 refugees from Es Salt came pouring into Jerusalem in the course of a few days. We had already two or three thousand from the northern villages, so you can imagine the congestion everywhere. The people fled for their lives from the Turks, a few bringing away their goats and tents. There are amongst them about 1700 Armenians, exiles from Marash, Adana, Aintab, Kessab and other towns, and a more pitiful sight I never saw. They have been wandering for three years, and have scarcely a rag to cover them. They are clothed in old sacks, bits of tent, everything in fact, but chiefly in fresh air, with margins and trimmings of rags! The children, of course, have entirely outgrown what they started with. The clothes made at the workshop melt away like snow when we have to clothe the people in such need, and I am afraid we have only material enough for another week unless some arrives in the meantime. Sewing cotton is one of our most urgent needs. We have bought nearly all there is in Jerusalem. Material is useless without the cotton to sew it."

The relief committees provide rations of soup with milk and rice where necessary, and the last monthly report shows an average daily distribution of 200 pounds of rice, an order of 4000 oranges from Jaffa, and an increase over the previous month of 1670 portions served at the soup kitchen. This kitchen, when complete, will serve 2000 persons. A portion consists of about 1½ pints and is made of rice, water and salt. The committees have asked the military authorities for waste supplies of meat and fats from the army hospital so that they may serve a better soup. They say that as the refugees and other poor and destitute obtain employment, the numbers on the rations list will decrease.

Five resident and three day workers have been supplied to the two orphanages, in which 400 girls and some 100 boys are cared for, the older children being given some kind of remunerative employment and the younger ones being educated along industrial lines. The committee is making an effort to obtain guarantees for the individual support of these orphans so that they may be given over to English and American societies for more secure care until they become self-supporting. A day nursery has also been established where the younger children are taken care of while their refugee parents are at work.

In order to prevent profiteering on the part of the merchants of Jerusalem, the relief committees which are trying to make the destitute self-supporting again have formed, in combination, a chain of stores under a joint committee.

ENTENTE FIGURES OF U-BOATS DENIED

German Naval Minister Says
Submarines Increasing Both
in Quantity and Quality

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Admiral von Capelle has denied in the Reichstag the latest French and British official statements regarding the submarine sinkings.

As regarded numbers and quality he said the U-boat weapon was increasing in strength. At the present time, from four to five large vessels with valuable cargoes are sunk daily which cannot be replaced by new constructions within measurable time, so that enemy tonnage is daily decreasing and the guarantee of efficiency of submarine war remains unaltered.

Comments on von Capelle Speech
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Optimistic statements regarding submarine accomplishments made by Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, before the Reichstag on Saturday, were described today by naval officials here as typical of the misinformation which is being given the German people.

Secretary Daniels, after reading the cable extracts from the speech, remarked that he preferred to take Admiral Sims' view of the situation.

"Admiral Sims always is sure of his facts before speaking," he said. "You have noticed that he makes very few mistakes."

It is admitted in navy circles that it is impossible to obtain absolutely accurate figures on the destruction of submarines. Reports of encounters are carefully sifted, the benefit of the doubt always being given to the enemy. And in many cases where evidence seems to show that the U-boat was destroyed it is marked down as "possibly slightly damaged." But even aside from these doubtful cases, allied officials have reason to believe that the rate of sinkings has definitely

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Land to reconnoiter. All this being the case, it is better to recognize the fact that no person knows really what is happening at the councils of the German High Command, and to wait, without finding innumerable, contradictory, or ridiculous explanations of the situation.

So far as fighting goes, the week end was peaceful. There were the usual raids, accompanied by the usual small captures of prisoners. On the Piave, however, the Italians succeeded in finally reestablishing their line on the right bank of the river, having thus completely recovered all the ground won by the Austrians in their disastrous failure to imitate the tactics of von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff.

An interesting rumor, as yet only a rumor though a not improbable one, comes from the Murman coast, where it is declared that the Russian revolutionists have thrown over the Bolshevik government, and have joined with the Entente troops landed on the Kola peninsula, which is now held by British and French detachments, reinforced by the Russian population.

British Air Successes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The past week's British air work resulted in an abnormally high percentage of German machines destroyed by the British as against a small percentage of British machines reported missing which must very deeply concern the Germans, and the more so, as their strenuous resistance is unable to prevent the British pursuing their reconnaissance and photographic work at a time when it is vitally important for Germany to conceal her plans.

The R. A. F. independent force had raided 14 separate towns, bombing objectives again and again, despite German resistance. Thus, during the past week, Boulay aerodrome has been raided six separate times, the railway triangle at Metzablon and Mannheim, three times, Saarbrücken and Thionville three times, Trier and Freisach twice, with single raids on Kirchbus, Hagel, Offenbach, Ludwigshafen, Remscheid, Offenbach and Karlsruhe. The chief significance of these raids lies, however, in their ever-growing menace to larger and more distant German cities, a fact which is doubtless realized in Berlin.

Also British naval airmen have heavily bombed the docks and naval works near Zeebrugge, Bruges and Ostend, and German sensitiveness is shown by their desperate resistance, on one occasion over 30 aeroplanes attacking the British formation, which, nevertheless, reached its objectives.

Domination Premiers at Front
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Dominion Prime Ministers and Ministers attending the Imperial War Cabinet meetings and the Imperial War Conferences spent last week visiting the western front, during which they attended a special meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. Sir Robert Borden says, "From the moment we landed in France until the conclusion of our visit we were continually in touch with the Canadian troops. I saw about 40,000 Canadians gathered together on Dominion Day at their annual sports. The scene was most impressive and never to be forgotten."

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook inspected Australian troops. They reviewed troops from all parts of the Commonwealth, and after spending the entire day in motoring from one detachment to another, they were told that they had only seen about 5 per cent of the Australian forces. In a significant pronouncement to one detachment, Mr. Cook said the political parties of Australia have decided not to fight each other any longer. They are joining together to fight the Germans.

Mr. Massey was enthusiastically received by the New Zealand troops, and says that he and Sir Joseph Ward addressed over 20,000 New Zealanders at the front. Mr. Massey says the "American troops are taking a very keen interest in the war, and are shaping very well. I feel more confident than I have felt for the last two months."

No Comment by Col. Roosevelt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At noon today Theodore Roosevelt had not received the message reported to have been sent to him by Col. Arthur Lynch urging him to go to Ireland to cooperate in Irish recruiting. Col. Roosevelt had said previously that he did not wish to make any comment until he had received the message from Colonel Lynch.

JAPAN TO INCREASE STRENGTH OF ARMY

LONDON, England (Monday)—Measures for protecting the national defenses of Japan were decided upon and a plan for cooperation between the army and the navy was adopted by the Council of Field Marshals and Admirals held recently in Japan, says a dispatch to The Times from Tokyo under date of July 1. The army, it is stated, will comprise 21 corps with two divisions to the corps and three regiments to the division. The changes will not necessarily be effective immediately.

The Times computes that the new measures will double the strength of the army.

MAY CALL IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—United States Government adjusters may be called in to settle the differences between the Blake & Knowles Pump Works in East Cambridge and 1000 employees who quit work today and held a mass meeting in Wells Memorial Hall this afternoon to discuss plans for securing an eight-hour working day instead of the present shift of ten hours. The men are skilled workmen, employed to make pumps for destroyers which the government is rushing to completion as fast as possible.

JAPAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—The government has decided to institute civil administration in the South Pacific Islands under Japanese occupation.

AMERICAN Battle Cry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—Describing the fighting at Villers-Bretonneux, the Temps says the Americans shouted "Lusitania! Lusitania!" as they rushed into the attack.

German View of Americans

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—An indication of what the German Army thinks of the fighting ability of the Americans is given by a copy of an intelligence report of the (deleted) German Army, which has just been obtained. The report, describing the fighting on the Marne, refers to the (deleted) American division as a very good one. The German fire, the report says, had been unable to affect the morale of the Americans who only lacked the necessary instructions to make them serious adversaries.

The report adds that it is impossible to obtain military information from the Americans, and that they rarely will indicate the positions they occupied in the line. In general, the report declares, the Americans make a good impression. Most of the Americans, it adds, are of foreign extraction, "Demi-Americans" it calls them, but it admits that their spirit and fighting qualities are remarkable.

COMMUNIQUE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public on Sunday says: "On the battle fronts between the Yser and the Marne fighting activity revived intermittently."

"West of Chateau Thierry the French and Americans, in spite of their repeated failures, again attacked with strong forces. These attacks broke down the German line, and fighting continued until daylight and also during the night. According to reports by the troops, the enemy's losses were again very heavy."

"In the upper Vosges enemy attacks on Hilsenfurt were repulsed."

Sunday—The German official report made public on Saturday says: "Frequent attempts of the enemy to attack west of Langemarck failed. In the battle sector south of the Somme the artillery activity continued with increased violence throughout the day and in the evening it revived also on the front of other army groups. Between the Oise and the Marne, and southwest of Rheims there was increased firing activity at intervals."

tured the village of Hamel and addressed them in English.

Lengthy conferences were held with General Poch and various French and American generals. Questioned by L'Echo de Paris as to the results of his visit, M. Clemenceau said: "I have seen things of immense interest."

Strong advances of the enemy against the Clignon sector were repulsed.

There were reconnoitering engagements in the Champagne.

LONDON, England (Monday)—

Today's official statement reads: "Last night Australian troops advanced their line slightly on a front of 3000 yards astride the River Somme, capturing several prisoners. A successful raid carried out by Scottish troops south of La Bassée Canal resulted in the capture of a few prisoners."

"The enemy's trenches also were entered east of Hazebrouck by Australian troops, a few prisoners being brought back."

Hostile artillery has been active astride the Somme, as the result of our operations, and also west of Beaumont-Hamel and in the neighborhood of Bethune."

The War Office issued a statement on Sunday night, which reads as follows: "Early this morning the enemy attempted a raid near Loere, but was repulsed."

"Except for hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Bethune sector, there is nothing of interest to report."

Sunday afternoon's report says: "We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun in a raid east of Hamel yesterday afternoon."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Fonquevillers and in the Hinges sector."

Sunday—The British War Office issued a statement, on Saturday night, which reads as follows: "A successful raid was carried out by Lancashire troops near Hinges, in which several prisoners were captured."

PARIS, France (Monday)—

Today's official statement reads: "The night was marked by artillery actions between the Forest of Villers-Cotterets and the Marne. There were no infantry actions."

The French War Office on Sunday issued the following statement: "There were artillery actions south of the Aisne in the region of Longpont and Corcy."

"American troops carried out a raid in the Vosges, bringing back prisoners."

"The night was quiet on the remainder of the front."

"No events of importance occurred along the front during the course of the day."

Sunday—The French War Office issued a statement on Saturday night which reads as follows: "West of Chateau Thierry we made some progress in the region of hill 204 and took about 30 prisoners."

"Eastern theater—Quite lively artillery fighting on both sides took place along the Vardar and in the neighborhood of Monastir."

ROME, Italy (Monday)—

The text of today's official statement reads: "In the Lagarina Valley and the Val-

larsa there was more frequent harassing artillery firing yesterday. To the north of Monte di Val Bella our patrols after a brief struggle drove back enemy reconnoitering elements."

"On Monte Grappa on Saturday we gained ground north of Massik, taking 51 prisoners and capturing two machine guns and a flame projector."

"Yesterday in the region of Col la Pribile we extended our advanced occupation."

"Eight hostile machines were brought down in air fighting."

The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Sunday:

"Between the Sile and the Piave our troops having reached with perfect maneuvering and irresistible élan the right bank of the New Piave and driven the enemy to the other side of the river, are now fortifying themselves on the vast tract of ground recaptured, every yard of which shows traces of the epic struggle and furnishes proof that the enemy's losses were much higher than he had foreseen."

"The Twenty-third Army Corps, having carried out the difficult operation victoriously, has added new laurels to its glory. The Fourth Infantry division particularly distinguished itself. The bearing of the troops was splendid. The infantry, among whom were a marine regiment and parties of the Royal Customs Guard, fought with ardor. The artillery of the army corps and the Royal Navy group contributed notably to the success with its very effective fire."

"Our own and allied airplanes and those of the Italian Royal Navy participated with unusual daring. Special honor for the great valor shown is due the Thirty-third Sapper Battalion of Engineers."

"On the Asiago Plateau a French party carried out a brilliant raid into the enemy lines at Zocchi, overcoming the garrisons in a lively struggle and capturing two officers, 64 of other ranks and two machine guns."

"Between the Frenzella Valley and the Brenta the enemy three times attempted to attack our position on the Corone. He was singularly repulsed."

Sunday—The following statement was issued by the Italian War Office on Saturday:

"On the lower Piave our pressure is continuing firmly. In the course of yesterday, having broken up most of the stubborn enemy defense at every yard, we gained more ground, reaching the right bank of the New Piave from Grisleria to the river mouth. More than 400 prisoners, including six officers, remained in our hands."

"A violent counter-offensive attempted by the enemy more to the north in the direction of Chiesanuova was arrested after a lively struggle."

"Renewed violent attacks on our positions on Monte di Salton and attempts to assault our patrols on Monte Corno failed."

"Our aviators were very active in bombarding enemy troop centers be-

yond the lower Piave. Two enemy airplanes were brought down."

"After five days of uninterrupted struggle," says a late official communication, "the enemy was completely driven on to the left bank of the New Piave on Saturday afternoon."

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office on Sunday issued the following report:

"As the delta of the Piave could not have been held without heavy sacrifices, we have withdrawn our troops which were stationed there to the dike positions on the eastern bank of the main branch. This operation was carried out during the night of July 5-6. The enemy felt his way at midday yesterday as far as the river."

"East of Monte Pertica we drove back strong Italian attacks in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting."

"In Albania, French and Italian troops attacked our mountain positions between Devrit and Osmu. In the course of the fighting the enemy succeeded in obtaining advantages at two points which, however, again were immediately wrested from him by a counter-attack."

Sunday—The Austrian War Office on Saturday issued the following report: "At the mouth of the Piave the fighting continued yesterday. On the southern wing of our positions the enemy succeeded in pressing us back toward our main body."

"On the Venetian mountain front yesterday the fighting activity was limited to the artillery fire of both sides."

"Early today the Italians launched renewed violent thrusts in the Solarolo region and near Asiago. The attempts were repulsed."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Sunday says in part:

"Section A—In the Vosges we made a successful raid, killing and wounding a number of the enemy and taking several prisoners. The day passed quietly at other points occupied by our troops."

"Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region between July 4 and 5 the rifle and machine-gun fire on the right of our line continued. Most of the German fire came as before, from Hill 204 and the Bois Bourgeois."

"Machine guns were also in operation against Bourgeois. The enemy's artillery fire was distinctly lighter. On the other hand, the German airplanes appeared in great numbers and larger formations. In the enemy's rear movements which followed our attack on Vaux seemed to have decreased. There are evidences pointing to the destruction of still another ammunition dump."

WHEAT RATE DECISION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Commerce Commission in the case of Ansted & Burk Company versus Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis et al has awarded reparation on wheat in carloads from certain points in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, stored in transit at Springfield, O., and reshipped to New York for export.

Save Fuel Wisely

Saving fuel is working hand in hand with the Government these days. And one way to save wisely and well is to use SO-CO-NY — the quality gasoline. It means minimum consumption and maximum power. Inferior, low-grade mixtures mean waste in the form of increased consumption, lost power and excessive carbon deposits. There's power in every drop of SO-CO-NY. It's clean; quick starting; reliable; obtainable everywhere. Look for the Red, White and Blue SO-CO-NY Sign. It's the wise way to save fuel.

Saving Fuel Here
Means Saving Men There

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

TRAITOR HUNT IN PARIS PROGRESSES

Ramifications of Treason Tracked and Suspects Arrested by French Police—New Offenders to Be Investigated

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—More and more arrests have been made in connection with the various "affaires." The authorities are now energetically directing themselves to the discovery and prosecution of all the accomplices of Guilbeaux and Hartmann, the two pacifist refugees in Switzerland, and one morning recently several of the police officials were called together and given the orders of Lieutenant Gazier for a number of new arrests and the examinations of premises. In accordance with these instructions M. Priollet proceeded to Billancourt where he made a lengthy and minute examination of the premises of the syndicalist, Bidault, and M. Pachot went to the residence of M. Fernand Dépres who has had dealings with Guilbeaux. This man was an intimate friend of Almeyreda, and edited the anarchist journal *La Plèbe*, which was suspended. He was not at home when M. Pachot called, but the latter waited for him out in the street and arrested him when he came back.

Then M. Vallet went to the Cherche-Midi prison and had the syndicalist, Pericat, who was recently arrested, handed over to him for a little while so that he could be present when an examination was made of all that could be found on his premises in the Rue de Belleville. A quantity of papers were seized. On the following day a visit was paid to the premises at Bobigny and Paris of the syndicalist, Einfeldt, who was manager of the journal, "*Ce qu'il faut dire*," and a member of the staff of *La Plèbe*. The house of another accused, the ship painter, Bertolini, was next searched, and then, armed with a great quantity of instructions, M. Pachot betook himself to the provinces to make inquiries as to many individuals who were suspected and to make arrests when it seemed right. Since then Dépres has been up before Lieutenant Gazier for his preliminary examination.

These new and numerous proceedings indicate how keenly the authorities are upon the traitor scent, and what importance they attach to the machinations of the Guilbeaux circle. The vigilance is satisfactory, but as each new vein of suspected treason is opened up and exploited the sense of sorrow in the heart of France is inevitably increased. These prosecutions must go on, and nothing must be left undone to discover every possible accomplice. That is what is felt by the people, but they are just about as tired of them as they are of the war itself, and just as determined to see them through.

The affair of the antiquary, Jay, the banker's agent, Tremblez and the little actress, Suzy Depay, proceeds slowly and intermittently. Lieutenant Gazier has interrogated several witnesses in the matter, among them two actresses who are friends of Mlle. Depay, who is accused of obtaining information concerning the French flying corps and having it transmitted to the enemy. Since this case was opened, there have been many mysterious stories about the strange proceedings of Tremblez at his house in Brittany, and it has been definitely stated that it had been found out that he was supplying German submarines with stores and particularly petrol. But a discovery that has recently been made casts much doubt upon this idea, and practically overthrows that part of it that concerns the petrol. It has been found that large quantities of petrol were being appropriated about this time by a female employee of a petrol refinery and resold to the owners in Brittany. The nature and extent of these transactions led somehow to the idea that Tremblez was obtaining the petrol, and as he could not need so much for his own use, the almost inevitable suspicion arose. The woman in question is now under lock and key.

The financier, Zucco, who was recently arrested for dealing with enemy subjects in Switzerland, is vehemently protesting his complete innocence. He says that never in his life has he ever had anything to do with any enemy subject in Switzerland. The prosecution alleges that he started a journal called the *Prévoyante* at Geneva merely for the purpose of facilitating his traffic in foreign coupons and French shares sent from Germany, but Zucco himself swears that he was merely a shareholder in the *Prévoyante*, which he says was established by M. Boyer, late Minister of Commerce in Switzerland. In the same way he declares he never had anything to do with the Bonnet Rouge gang, as has been stated, and he maintains that the authorities are confusing him with another Zucco who lives at Geneva and over whom the police have been keeping a close watch. A new complaint is laid against him concerning certain irregularities of which he is said to have been guilty on the Bourse.

Among other recent arrests is a rather curious one of a printer named Cadet at Gaillard near Annemasse. This Cadet is of French origin, but he was born at Geneva and was naturalized as a Swiss many years ago. He was associated in business with another Swiss named Giamboni. Although the printing establishment was closed several months ago, these two remained on at Annemasse where it had been conducted, and they had so much money to spend that suspicions were aroused as to its origin. Then it came to be known that Cadet was making numerous expeditions not only to

Paris, but to Geneva, and suspicions of his being engaged in the work of espionage multiplied. Eventually he was arrested, and at the time a sum of 4000 francs was found on him, for the possession of which he was quite unable to account. Meantime Giamboni has fled to Switzerland. Cadet has made a number of statements which it is said will lead to many more arrests. So this snowball process goes on.

M. Caillaux has written a letter to his counsel, M. Cecaldi, in which he says by way of complaint that he has not been examined by Captain Bouchardon upon the report of M. Doyen, the expert, upon his financial affairs, which report, M. Caillaux urges, completely vindicates his own statements and disposes of many of the accusations against him. Nothing more has been heard of the Humbert case for some days past, and people are asking when it is going to be brought to trial. The Department of the Affairs, as it might be called, has its hands very full, and it must need all its energy and all its clearness of vision to prevent itself from becoming at all confused.

POWDER PLANT TO BE OPENED
NITRO, W. Va.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, will speak at Nitro, home of the government's new \$60,000,000 powder plant, it is announced here, when the manufacture of powder is to be formally started.

BLUE JACKETS AT CAMP DEVENS

Mayor Peters of Boston Pays Tribute to Loyalty of the Men of the United States Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A tribute to the loyalty, bravery, and patriotism of the men of the United States Navy was paid by Mayor Peters of Boston, in an address given to an audience of more than 1200 jackies from the first naval district assembled before the Soldiers Club in Ayer, late Saturday afternoon.

Mayor Peters was one of the speakers at brief exercises following an inspection of Camp Devens, the sailors participating being guests of the Boston War Camp Community Service which arranged the outing and which gave the men an excellent opportunity to see how the soldiers live, their drills and their forms of recreation.

Mayor Peters said that from a very early period the American navy has played a part of importance in the country's history, and many of the battles at sea have been of a most decisive nature. The men of today, he said, possess all the sterling charac-

teristics of those who have preceded them, fearless in time of danger, and proud of the opportunity of doing their bit in the present hour of need. He urged them to continue in their loyalty to the flag, to each other, and to still uphold the glorious traditions of the past, in which the navy has ever been an important factor.

Fully 150 automobiles loaned by citizens of Boston were utilized in the transportation of the sailors from Boston to the cantonment, and each car was decorated with the national colors, and the emblem of the War Camp Community Service. The long line was headed by the band from the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier, and several numbers were played at the exercises in front of the club house, there being a large gathering of soldiers, sailors, and civilians.

The chorus parts of popular war songs of the day were sung under the direction of Herbert W. Smith, song leader of the district, the numbers including "The Star Spangled Banner," the solo part being sung by Miss Bernice Olcott Taft of Somerville, Mass.

A feature of the event was the serving of a feast in the open air, women of Ayer assisting in extending hospitality. Athletic contests were included in the program. The return to Boston was made in the early evening, the homeward journey being enlivened by songs and cheers all along the way.

SUGAR DEALERS LOSE LICENSES

Two Massachusetts Wholesale Distributors Are Found Guilty of Having Accepted Bonuses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Licenses of E. R. Sherburne Company, 116 State Street, one of the largest wholesale distributors of sugar in New England, and of L. M. Koritz Company, wholesale sugar distributors operating principally in Lawrence and other northeastern Massachusetts cities, have been revoked by the United States Food Administration upon the recommendation of Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator. The firms were found guilty of having accepted bonuses amounting to \$10 a barrel in addition to which the Sherburne firm was accused of having sold to a retailer in Weymouth "an amount of sugar entirely out of proportion to the reasonable demands of his business."

The refiners will be permitted to sell to F. M. Leavitt Company, 99 Richmond Street, Boston, with which the other two concerns are associated, only such limited amounts of sugar as may be authorized by the State Food Administration. The Food Administration also suspended the license of the Brockton

Bottling Company, 92 North Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass., on a charge of making false statements as to the amount of sugar used between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1917. It is claimed that Philip Cohen, proprietor of the concern, stated that he used \$9,500 pounds during the time mentioned and as this seemed excessive he was called before the Massachusetts Food Administration and admitted that his figures were false.

Sugar sold to householders for canning purposes will not be deducted from allotments of retail dealers, it is announced by the Massachusetts Food Administration. Householders must sign a pledge that they have not previously bought sugar for canning purposes and will use it for that purpose. Certificates made by householders are filed with the State Food Administration and on the basis of these additional certificates will be issued.

W. R. HEARST TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The steering committee of seven, arranging for the Democratic conference to be held tomorrow, were told by a personal representative of William Randolph Hearst this afternoon that Mr. Hearst had taken out his petitions and would be a candidate for Governor in the Democratic primary.

WOMEN ENROLLED IN NEW YORK PARTIES

ALBANY, N. Y.—Returns from all but six counties show that 633,490 women joined political parties during the recent enrollment, as follows: Republican, 342,910; Democratic, 237,248; Prohibition, 33,644; Socialist, 19,688. In the same counties the enrollment for both men and women is: Republican, 1,018,108; Democratic, 839,478; Prohibition, 53,180; Socialist, 85,996.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS STRIKE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The electrical workers of this city went on strike this morning to enforce a demand for an increase in wages from 55 to 65 cents an hour. After a conference between representatives of the workers and employers the increase was granted and the men will return to work tomorrow.

ARGENTINE PARTY ARRIVES

NORFOLK, Va.—An Argentine dreadnaught with Ambassador Naon and a diplomatic mission from that South American republic on board arrived today in Hampton Roads. The visitors were escorted into port by a flotilla of American airplanes and a dirigible.

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts. The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

* * * *

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

* * * *

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

* * * *

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger

portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

* * * *

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

* * * *

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company

C. L. SPOT MAKES A DECISION

"I am an 'artist of temperament,'" he muttered; "I am a cuckoo, I have had no real training in building; I

BLAKELOCKS REAL
AND SPURIOUS

A "Mysterious Moonlight," sent on t
here from Chicago, was one of the w

GERMAN ART RESTRICTION
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Germany has taken steps to prevent the exportation of works of art, say German newspapers received here, and has asked the German Federated States to cooperate in the movement. In making this announcement the Saxon Minister of Education said that neutral countries were using their war profits to purchase great numbers of German works of art.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Portrait of Prince Henry, elder brother of Charles II, in Buccleugh collection; ascribed, though doubtfully, to Isaac Oliver

Oddly, in both cases, the miniature was defeated by innovations essentially democratic. Printing made for the spread of thought among all the people. Photography made for the spread of visual information, and, incidentally, for portraiture at a low price. Is this significant? Is it, then, that miniature painting is afflied to aristocracy, destined, amidst the current toppling of thrones, to become increasingly reminiscent. Or will it come again into its own as a fitting and precious art? It is a question that only the next decade can answer. Meanwhile, one must bewail the dearth of miniature painters who are artists, and the acceptance of those workers whose careers have

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH
ACADEMY EXHIBIT

In a way, the history of Scottish art is epitomized this year in the exhibition—an appropriate thing in-

The president, Sir James Guthrie, is represented by only one canvas, an example of his long-proved skill as a portraitist. Robert Gibb, R. S. A., His Majesty's limner for Scotland, more popularly known as the painter of the Red Line, "The Alma" and other battles, has had the honor of his contributions a highly interesting first sketch for his picture of the capture of the heights of Dargai—a small piece full of color and rush of men. Robert Macgregor, R. S. A., in "Brother and Sister," provides another of those intensely human presentations of Breitenburg positions that have for so many years graced the hall. His versatility and width of sympathy mark the work of Charles Mackie, R. S. A., whose rich and daring landscape color schemes are strikingly characteristic. Yet we turn with even greater pleasure to his chaste and highly accomplished "Interlude"—a picture of a girl model in sculpture's studio playing the kith on a music stand, and of a young man, her

"This is a time of uncovering in art as in everything else. The old no longer satisfies and the conventional is showing itself for what it is, the mere cloak of reaction, but we must not throw away what truth we have even to lighten us to look for more, but we must add treasure to treasure till all be revealed. The radical is not necessarily the right."

The Wanderer looked up at the statement as if for confirmation of his thoughts, but its face was all shadowed the dusk; only a dim and marvelous symmetry of form was visible, like a whisper of greater truth, and the Wanderer smiled to himself as he got up to go; he thought he had his answer.

WALTER SICKERT
Photographs gladly mailed to American.
Drawing and etching. Frequent Exhibitions.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918

EDITORIALS

Thanksgiving

THE proposal to institute an international day, which may be kept by the whole body of the Allies in the present war, in commemoration of the greatest struggle the world has ever seen, in which they find themselves respectively engaged, is one certain to attract considerable attention. Before the idea crystallizes into fact, if it ever does so crystallize, it will no doubt be discussed in the press of the world from every conceivable point of view. Already the papers are beginning to consider the day which shall be chosen, and various days, such as the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, have been proposed. Of course the number of days, of such a nature, for which a case might be made out is numerous. There is the day of the signing of the Great Charter, there is the day of the abolition of serfdom in Russia, there is the day of the unification of modern Italy, and there is the Fourth of July. These, of course, are the merest fraction of those which come to mind almost without thinking; but if anybody will take the trouble to think, he will probably come to the conclusion that any at all of these would be unsatisfactory.

It is all very well in the flush of the unity of the present alliance for the nations to propose to endow the national day of one of themselves as the day which they will all keep in remembrance of the present struggle. But, as the years go by, and there arise kings in the lands who know not Joseph, and as temporary misunderstandings arise, as in the very nature of flesh and blood they are almost sure to, a strain will be put upon the loyalty of the nations to ideals they themselves had, no part in framing, which will render the keeping of some specific national day difficult in a way which is altogether unnecessary. The present alliance has already spread itself so far across the habitable globe that nations, with little in common save their love of liberty, have been drawn into it. Between a Sikh from the banks of the Indus and a Brazilian from the Amazon there is not a great deal in common, between a Japanese of Tokyo and a Frenchman from Paris there is equally little. Today, it is true, the success of the one is the success of the other, but as time passes this may fail more and more to be the case. It is only necessary, in order to understand this, to look back to the time of Waterloo, and to remember that, on that day, the English and the French stood fighting, and waiting for the Prussian to come up. All this being so, it is by no means prophesying evil to take steps to prevent a renewal of war, brought about through the redistribution of human passions, by taking thought not to set up a day of provocation, and not, in addition to setting up a day of provocation, to make that day a national day which shall draw a distinction between the Allies themselves even as they at present exist. It would be neither good philosophy nor sound religion to conclude that Germany will not recognize the awful crimes she has committed against humanity, in the present struggle. It would, indeed, be to disregard every lesson of history, to imagine that she can never be restored to her place in the family of the nations.

It is only necessary to go back a brief hundred years to the era of Waterloo and to that of the Bastille Day which it is proposed to reincarnate today. The antagonism of England and France, in those days, was as fierce as it seemed possible for antagonism to be. Napoleon sneered at the country whose sea power brought about his fall, as "Une nation boutique," a nation of shopkeepers, a phrase he borrowed from Barrère, and Barrère in turn from Adam Smith, and the shopkeepers responded by dismissing Napoleon's countrymen as Johnny Crapaud. Every single catastrophe in France was put down to "Pitt's gold," whilst in England they persisted in seeing the hand of the Corsican ogre in every untoward event. So unrestrained, indeed, was this readiness to believe the very worst of one another, that a well known English humorist reduced it to bathos, in the famous lines,

"Who, while the British squadron lay off Cork
(God bless the Regent and the Duke of York),
With a foul earthquake ravaged the Caracae,
And raised the price of dry goods and tobacco."

Now it is quite true that there is a great gulf fixed between the actions of Napoleon and the Kaiser, between the worst actions of generals like Murat and Soult and those of von Hindenburg and von Mackensen. It is true that Napoleon carried the brazen horses out of Venice, and the sword of Frederick from Potsdam, but the worst crime personally attributed to him was the isolated military assassination of the Duc d'Enghien. It is again perfectly true that Murat and Soult sent old masters, and tapestries, and porcelain, wholesale out of Italy and France, in carriagefuls. But Napoleon would have been horrified at the sinking of merchantmen with passengers on board, or the bombardment of hospitals; and not even Murat or Soult ever dreamed of the wholesale expropriation of household goods and trade machinery, after the manner of the Germans. In short the very worst exploits of Napoleon and his marshals may be said to have ended about where the German muck-runners have begun. Therefore there was little to prevent the healing of the quarrel between England and France, or even France and Spain, or France and Italy, caused by acts positively insignificant when compared with the horrors which are being perpetrated by Germany today in defiance of her own undertakings and of the law of nations.

Nevertheless the world has got to remember that criminal nations, like individual criminals, can repent and reform. And it would not be well for any Christian nation to place a stumbling-block in the path of another nation. If, therefore, the great international memorial day of the Allies is to be proclaimed, let it be first of all a day free from the associations of any one nation, and

much more free from any endowment of animosity against the Central Powers. Let it be, that is to say, so nearly as may be, a day set apart not as a mere holiday, but as a day of prayer and thanksgiving; and let it be kept on a day which is as distinct as possible from men's traditions, a day which is to celebrate not a victory over a people, but a victory for Principle, and so a day which even the defeated may come, as time goes on, to commemorate. If a day were to be chosen, as has been proposed, which should celebrate the Battle of the Marne, or some greater victory yet to come, it would but add to the interminable array of military commemorations, which after a time are kept by nobody, save the descendants of the regiments engaged in them. Such days of commemoration are, in fact, endowed with all the seeds of ultimate oblivion. The mere fact that they have in them the taint of animus, insures their ultimate relegation to limbo. Indeed the one chance they have of not being forgotten is to be proclaimed a holiday which is ultimately kept, not in commemoration of the day, but as an opportunity for not working.

There is, unquestionably, a great opportunity in the idea, if the idea is properly carried out. But it must be carried out in direct antithesis to "der Tag" as the Germans conceived it, a veritable "dies irae." And it is incapable of being properly carried out unless the whole body of the allied nations recognize that it must be a day which shall realize the conception of the Caroline poet, of the man of whom he wrote,

"He nothing common did, or mean,
Upon that memorable scene."

Pro-Germanism Wanes in Argentina

THE influences in Argentina that have thus far succeeded in preventing the popular sentiment of the Republic in favor of the Allies from finding proper expression are manifestly declining. How potent those influences have been may be judged from the fact that, while the Senate of the country, as a consequence of German outrages upon Argentine shipping, and in indignation over the Luxemburg exposure, declared, on September 19 of last year, that all diplomatic relations with Berlin should be severed, and while the Chamber of Deputies, on the 25th of the same month, concurred in the Senate's action by a vote of 53 to 18, President Irigoyen has since then, by the exercise of authority bordering upon the autocratic, rendered nugatory the will of the legislative branch of the government.

The conservative and clerical Radicals in Congress have heretofore stood almost solidly behind President Irigoyen in maintaining a policy which he has claimed would enable Argentina to continue its course of neutrality without loss of pride, prestige, or trade; and these elements have controlled the balance of power. But recently the sympathizers with the Entente Powers and with the United States have raised an issue extremely troublesome to the so-called friends of neutrality. They have done this by introducing and pressing a bill making Bastille Day, July 14, a national holiday. The fall of the Bastille, as all readers of history know, was an event fraught with tremendous significance and importance to democracy. Argentina has always professed to be in agreement with the purposes sought by those who set France afire for liberty toward the close of the Eighteenth Century. It was the example, first of the United States and then of France, that inspired the revolutionary spirit in South America and made Argentina and her sisters independent. The issue raised by the Bastille resolution, therefore, was whether Argentina would turn her back upon everything which the Fourteenth of July stood for.

To oppose the measure involved complications; nevertheless President Irigoyen and his conservative and clerical Radical following tried hard to defeat it. They have failed. It has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, which is the popular house of the National Legislature, by a majority of four, in spite, or rather because, of the claim of its opponents that it would commit Argentina to open sympathy with the Allies.

This is the first break in a political combination that has repressed and rendered voiceless the true sentiment of the mass of the people of Argentina from the time of the entrance of the United States into the great war. The event is likely to be followed by others in the Republic even more interesting and momentous.

German Colonization of Poland

THE announcement by the Versailles Conference that Great Britain, France, and Italy have declared in favor of the creation of a united independent Polish state, with free access to the sea, as constituting one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and the rule of right in Europe, should hearten Polish patriots everywhere. It is the natural corollary of the moribund Russian manifesto at the beginning of the war that Poland should be given autonomy. But Russia's own star declined, and, as it approached the horizon line, it seemed as though the constellation of Poland was to sink with it into a darkness more profound than ever. Poland was for the fourth time divided. Germany, the greater Prussia, seized upon her victim and invited her old-time confederate, Austria, to join in the feast. This time there was an empty seat at the banquet table. Russia, the disabled member of the confederacy, had dropped out, and so Russian Poland was divided up between the Central Empires. Austria received the Cholim province and added it to her Polish Galicia amid the feeble protests of the Ukrainians and the Polish members of the Reichsrat, while Germany took slices out of the great Polish salient, on the plea that she must assure her future political and military safety by the acquisition of a revised strategical frontier. One does not know the exact delimitations of this new frontier; probably the Germans do not.

It is plain enough now that when Russia signed the separate peace with the Central Empires at Brest-Litovsk she abandoned Poland to the wolves with a cynical, if not criminal, indifference. If the Bolsheviks thought that

thereby they could shuffle off a responsibility for an old international wrong, they are doomed to be deceived. They have succeeded, not merely in emphasizing the enormity of their own share in the crime of Polish partitions, but in perpetuating the oppression of the people whose freedom Russia had championed. The passionate manifesto of the Poles, in the name of the Polish Council of the Union of Parties at Petrograd, proves this to the hilt. Poland disunited, torn asunder, is yet aroused. She is raising Polish troops on Russian soil, or seeking to keep intact existing Polish battalions. She is revolting against the Bolshevik rule, repudiating the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and declaring that she will fight for complete independence, for complete territorial unity.

How are the guilty partners in the new partition meeting this resolute manifestation of the Polish national consciousness? The recent debates of the Prussian Upper House furnish the best answer to that question. There the Polish Colonization Committee has urged the enforcement of the law concerning expropriation and German colonization in Poland on a basis which will guarantee "full consideration for Prussian military security." Poland is to be more vigorously Germanized than ever, in view of the increasing prominence of Polish national propaganda. No sentimental considerations are to be wasted over the task; Prussia alone ranks. Germany is in danger. One may rest assured, however, that, pending the great day of allied reckoning with the crimes of autocracy, the Poles, like the Serbians and the Belgians, will never allow themselves to be engulfed by the invader, or to be shaken in their century-long fidelity to the cause of liberty. The Allies have hitherto been in a state of intellectual isolation toward the Poles. But the Conference of Versailles has shown that the Polish question is inseparable from the allied question, that Poland's emancipation and regeneration are inevitable, if democracy is to come out of the great struggle triumphant. Meanwhile the words of Mr. Asquith ring, today, as true as when they were uttered, that England would fail in her mission should Poland not regain her independence.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman

THE United States Senate has embraced in its membership, at different periods, many individuals remarkable not only for intellectual qualities but for personal peculiarities. Among them all, during the 129 years of its existence, no character more interestingly picturesque than Benjamin Ryan Tillman has appeared on the floor of the Chamber.

At the age of seventeen he left his father's farm in Edgefield County, South Carolina, and entered the Confederate army. The Civil War at this time was drawing to a close and, owing to this fact and to other circumstances beyond his control, he saw no active military service. Returning to farming in the dark reconstruction period, he made agriculture not only a means of livelihood but a subject of thoughtful and earnest study. His section of the State and country, in which indifference and lassitude had followed four years of disaster, was little prepared for the energy, the oratory, and, back of these, the deep understanding of economic conditions in the South, which the young farmer threw into an agitation of his own conception of industrial and technical education. He went into the campaign with the fiery impetuosity which marked practically all of his activities in later years. He aroused the people of South Carolina from their depression and lethargy. He inspired them with hope and courage. He became a popular leader. He was elected Governor for two terms, and retired from this office only to take the seat in the United States Senate which he held continuously for twenty-four years. He was a survivor of what may be called the Bob Toombs school of Southerners. He lacked the culture of Alexander Stephens and the impressive poise of Wade Hampton. He was of the soil, and his dress and manners comported with the calling of the rough-and-ready farmer rather than with those of the traditional Southern planter. He was brusque, sometimes boisterous, almost invariably demonstrative, and his entrance upon senatorial duties caused a decided stir in the Upper House of the Fifty-fourth Congress as the successor of the former Confederate Major-General Matthew Calbraith Butler, also a native of Edgefield. He took the oath of office and his seat with little reverence for senatorial courtesies, and, almost from the beginning, his outbursts disturbed the serenity and repose, to say nothing of the dignity, of his associates.

By reason of his uncouth appearance and roughshod methods in debate, the notion for a time became prevalent throughout the country, as well as in the Senate, that he was uneducated and ignorant. For this he was himself largely responsible. He affected much of the roughness of demeanor for which he became notable. He habitually belittled the opportunities that had come to him as well as the use he had made of them. He appeared to desire above all things that he be regarded as a farm worker. He described himself as a "cornfield lawyer," and the nickname which clung to him throughout his entire career in the Senate was suggested by one of his earliest speeches, in which he declared his intention of holding up some of the pressing public questions of the day on his pitchfork. From that moment he was called "Pitchfork Ben," in intimate conversation among politicians and newspaper people.

His manners, especially at first, frequently aroused bitter personal antagonisms. As he came to be better known he came also to be better liked. Among the earliest to detect, behind the seemingly repellent exterior of the man, some really amiable and likable qualities was George Frisbie Hoar, one of the Senators from a State and a member of a party which, as a South Carolinian and a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, Tillman cordially disliked. The natures, upbringings, predilections, and prejudices of the two were antipodal. Yet Senator Hoar saw and admired many virtues in Senator Tillman, and did not hesitate to defend the "fire eater" openly whenever occasion required. "He is an honest man, a rough diamond," once said the Massachusetts Senator. "The country will think highly of him some day." This was

spoken at a time when the pitchfork had been making itself exceptionally disagreeable.

Hoar and Tillman had been engaged, a little later, in a vitriolic debate. One had said some offensive things about Massachusetts; the other had said some insulting things about South Carolina. At the close of the discussion, Tillman made directly for Hoar's seat. Other members arose excitedly, thinking they were about to witness a repetition of the Brooks-Sumner episode, but, instead of striking his antagonist, Tillman grasped him by the hand, saying, loudly enough to be heard in all parts of the Chamber, "I like you, sir; I like you. You have grit." And the tension was relieved by hearty applause.

The incident illustrates very largely the character of the man. Senator Hoar's prediction was more than fulfilled. Although Senator Tillman fought the White House, at times, as fiercely as he fought any other opponent, although he smacked many political and economic idols, and although he never became, strictly speaking, a popular favorite, the nation gradually learned to appraise him justly, to esteem his blunt honesty, and to appreciate his public services, which were many and valuable.

Notes and Comments

PROFESSOR DE VALERA, the Sinn Fein leader, who is at present apparently worried over the food supplied to him in captivity by the brutal Saxon, may find some consolation for his treatment in a study of the methods of the gentle Austrian, the ally of the Sinn Fein Party. Austria, as every one knows, has ruled Bohemia with such a passionate generosity that the entire nation is in revolt. As a consequence of this thousands of Czechs have joined the armies of the Allies. Now it so happens that, during the advance over the Piave, some of these Czechs fell into Austrian hands. Did the gentle Austrian remove them to Vienna, and enable them to write letters to Prague, complaining of their food? Not at all; that humane champion of small nations hanged the lot. What chance, short of the variety stage, has an Irish patriot dissatisfied with his potatoes?

THE Republic of Panama turned out as one man to celebrate the Fourth of July. Everybody wore the colors of the United States, and the bands in the two principal communities of the Republic discoursed American national airs. President Uriola and his Cabinet joined enthusiastically in the ceremonies, and the Executive is reported to have said that "this action by the government was evidence that all resentment against the policing of Panama and Colon by American troops had disappeared." It certainly was. The probabilities are that if United States troops had not taken charge of affairs in Panama and Colon the government of Panama would have been unable to be out on the Fourth of July.

THE Berlin Kreuz Zeitung is growing cynical toward Austria for always having to be helped out of the mire. Vienna, it says, is still eating her favorite cakes while Germany has difficulty in getting bread. Probably, like von Reventlow in relation to Sweden, who helped the Allies by lending her ships, Germany feels that Austria has committed an unfriendly act toward her big mentor and ally. But the Tägliche Rundschau is even more sarcastic when it suggests that Austria make her appeals to her Hungarian and Czech friends. Anyone who knows Austrian pride with regard to her neighbors will understand how humiliating it must be for her to have to swallow that kind of thing from her taskmaster.

THREE newspapers of Minneapolis, Minn., that is to say, the Journal, the Evening Tribune, and the Daily News, have increased their price from one to two cents a copy. Such an increase has been announced from many other cities, but the thing that is out of the common in the Minneapolis newspaper situation is the fact that the Sunday Tribune and the Sunday Journal are to be marked up to six cents. Wilbur F. Storey years ago raised the price of the Chicago Times to this odd figure, when nearly all of its competitors were selling for five cents, and immediately his reporters fell into the habit of referring contemptuously to the latter as "low priced" or "cheap" publications. The Storey experiment was soon abandoned and its failure gave rise to the theory that if the price had been put at ten instead of six cents it might have been successful, so much was the Middle West in those days attached to five cents and its multiples.

FINLAND has proposed to constitute itself a kingdom, with a kingship hereditary in the masculine line, but the king may not, simultaneously, be the ruler of any other state. The reservation is quite superfluous. The king is bound to be a German nominee, and one might recall with profit what Louis XIV proposed to do in similar circumstances concerning the Spanish succession. He put up a relative as a candidate, and submitted to the condition that the successor to the Spanish throne should not hold at the same time the crown of France. When the opportunity came, Louis was pulling the strings of Spain as well as of France. The Kaiser has no doubt made due note of the circumstance in his Pan-Germanic memorandum book.

THE crop of prophecies concerning Alsace-Lorraine seems never to end. According to the Quebec Chronicle, it is recorded that a German soldier, coming into possession of a hair that had fallen from the head of von Moltke, the military genius of the war of 1870, gave it to a celebrated French jeweler, charging him to use it in fashioning a keepsake that might be handed down from generation to generation. The French jeweler set to work, and, in the course of time, the German opened a box to inspect the finished creation. He found an imperial eagle, wrought exquisitely in gold, and, suspended from the beak by the hair of the great von Moltke, the arms of Alsace-Lorraine. The superscription ran: "You hold them but by a hair." One suspects the truth of the story, as one suspects certain great sayings accredited to great men: the men themselves may never have uttered them, though they were quite capable of having done so.